

DETAILED BUDGET

Personnel:

The State of Utah requests approximately 3.5 FTEs be paid for from this NCHIP grant. This will allow us to continue funding researchers to find dispositions for priority crimes under the Brady Bill as amended by the Crime Bill. Specifically, this will pay for 7000 hours of research time at an average cost of \$9/hour. These employees are considered time limited, exempt from benefits and between step 23 to 38 on the State's pay scale. The \$9/hr is the cost incurred by the employer, not the employee's pay rate (i.e. includes social security, workman's compensation and unemployment insurance).

Average cost per hour \$9 @700 hours = \$63,000

Travel:

It is anticipated that specialized training will be needed to complete the required programming to establish and maintain a system that will extract demographic and arrest data from electronic fingerprint cards. We also anticipate the need for site visits to other more advanced states in this area to learn what they have found that works and what does not work.

Travel and training = \$10,000

Equipment:

HP9000/K400 with 6 CPU = \$85,000

20 GB disk capacity = \$15,000

Store and Forward w/ Software = \$30,000

Total Equipment \$130,000

Contractual:

Design consultant 100hrs@ \$115/hr = \$11,500

Programming consultant 800hrs@ \$91/hr = \$72,800

Design consultant 125hrs@ \$80/hr = \$10,000

Programming consultant 500hrs@ \$50/hr = \$25,000

State mainframe data processing charges = \$15,700

Total Contractual \$135,000

TOTAL REQUEST: \$338,000

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

Part I. Background

Geographically, Utah is a large state but as of a 1995 estimate the population is only 1,975,000. According to the U.S. Census, Utah is the tenth fastest-growing state in the country. Seventy-seven percent of Utahns live in four counties (see map on previous page). This group of four contiguous counties, known as the Wasatch Front, consists of Salt Lake County (population 827,000), Utah County (population 300,000), Davis County (population 218,000), and Weber County (population 176,000). Efforts at improving the criminal history records system affect all 29 of Utah's counties, however, concentrated work in the counties along the Wasatch Front affects the vast majority of the system most quickly.

The Governor has designated the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) as the applicant agency for federal criminal justice programs. Organizationally, CCJJ staff is part of the Governor's Office and is the coordinating agency for criminal justice matters. The Commission itself is a twenty member board representing the major organizations in Utah's criminal justice system, consisting of:

Commissioner of Public Safety
Director of Division of Youth Corrections
Utah Supreme Court Chief Justice
Utah Court Administrator
Utah Attorney General
Director Department of Corrections
Citizen Representative
Juvenile Court Judge
U.S. Attorney for Utah
Chairperson From:
Utah Board of Pardons and Parole
Utah Sentencing Commission

Chairperson From:
Utah Board of Juvenile Justice
Substance Abuse & Anti-Violence Council
Representatives From:
Utah House of Representatives
Utah Senate
Public Education
The Sheriffs' Association
Chiefs of Police Association
Statewide Association of Prosecutors
Utah State Bar

Some of the responsibilities of the staff at CCJJ are to manage grant programs and coordinate efforts to improve criminal justice information systems such as criminal history. The functional area within CCJJ that is primarily involved with the NCHIP project is the Data and Research Section (which includes the Statistical Analysis Center- SAC). Specifically, there are two CCJJ staff members involved in managing and implementing the major provisions of this grant program. Jennifer Hemenway is the Director of Data and Research and has overall responsibility for coordinating Utah's Criminal History Record Improvement Plan. Greg Hartvigsen is an Information Analyst and is responsible for the specific grant management and assisting Ms. Hemenway in coordinating the overall plan. Additionally, Mike Haddon is a Research Analyst and will be working with various programs under this project to coordinate research efforts. The Programs and Budgets section also assists with fiscal management of grant funds.

The Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics made available for record improvement activities \$350,000 between December 1990 and December 1993 through the Criminal History Record Improvement (CHRI) program, \$642,653 from the 1995 NCHIP grant and \$50,000 from the Advanced State Award Program (ASAP). Utah has also dedicated \$1,234,162 from FYs 1992 through 1995, or nearly **nine percent** of the Byrne grants for those years toward our criminal history record improvement efforts. As of June 30, 1996 not all of the monies have been expended, but all of the 5% set aside funds through fiscal year 1994 from the Byrne grant have been obligated to individual projects. Additionally, \$249,500 from FYs 1990 and 1991 of the Byrne grant and extensive resources from numerous state and local agencies have been or are being used to improve the quality of this information system and the data maintained in the criminal history repository.

The **CHRI** grant program was used to fund the following three projects:

Computerized Criminal History Data Transfer (\$194,566). The Utah Department of Public Safety (DPS), Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) is responsible for maintaining the criminal history repository. This project involved a complete rewrite of the criminal history file and assisting BCI in improving their interfaces between agencies providing criminal history related information. Additionally, an updated communications system was put in place and personnel were made available to support the critical transition time when the old and new systems were running in parallel.

Criminal Justice Data Integration (\$80,000). The Salt Lake County Attorneys Office used this grant to make improvements to the Sheriff's Jail Executive Management System (JEMS) and their own Attorney Information Management System (AIMS). The major portions of these improvements consisted of linking the two systems and improving the transfer of information between them. Salt Lake County has a population of nearly 800,000, which is over 40% of Utah's entire population. Therefore, this project had a major effect on Utah's criminal justice information system.

Court Data Quality Improvement (\$75,434). The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) received a grant to improve their ability to receive data electronically from prosecutors and to more accurately and frequently submit electronic data to BCI for matching dispositions with arrest data. These two objectives were part of a broader project at the courts to rewrite the entire case management system within the courts.

The **Byrne 5% set aside** program has been used to fund the following programs:

Criminal History Improvement (\$207,464 - FY92; \$171,867 - FY93; \$150,000 - FY95)
DPS used these funds to conduct statewide training of law enforcement, prosecutors and court personnel in the proper use of the new fingerprint cards containing the Offense Tracking Number

(OTN). Additionally, researchers were hired to research missing dispositions in the repository. Improvements are being made to the software and hardware used to maintain the criminal history database and other related criminal justice databases. As a result of these upgrades, DPS will be able to provide faster and cheaper response to local agencies with higher quality information.

Record-Keeping Improvements in Utah Courts (\$210,883 - FY92) The AOC received this grant to assist in their efforts to: upgrade their information system to an open systems hardware and operating system; rewrite the case management database software; revise and enhance the offense table code; begin receiving electronically filed documents; open communications paths to criminal justice agencies; and train judges and court clerks in the importance and use of the criminal history records system. This effort was made in conjunction with the AOC's CHRI grant.

Criminal History Upgrade Training (\$3,428 - FY92) The Utah State Attorney General's Office conducted statewide training through the Prosecution Council to local prosecutors and their staffs in the criminal history process and specifically the prosecutors' role in the flow of information.

Live Scan Enhancements (\$19,361 - FY92) BCI used this funding to purchase a live scan printer to tie directly to the Salt Lake County Jail's live scan system. This enabled BCI to receive prints in minutes rather than days, with a much higher percentage of acceptable quality prints.

Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (\$34,466- FY93) BCI was able to initiate Utah's Instant Check System the day the Brady Bill went into effect. This grant assisted in the hiring of four people to perform the checks and one compliance office to ensure the firearms dealers are in compliance to the mandates of the law.

Criminal History Improvement Training (\$7,525 - FY93) DPS utilized these funds to provide training statewide to law enforcement, prosecutors and court personnel on all aspects of the flow of information in the criminal history process. The training was presented by the AOC, BCI, and CCJJ. This provided the participants with not only information, but a chance to interact with the other involved agencies.

Electronic Pre-Sentence Investigation Report Project (\$50,000 - FY93) The Utah Department of Corrections (DOC) is in the process of automating their Pre-Sentence Investigation reports that provide information to the courts for the sentencing offenders. This grant is assisting DOC in this project that will improve the quality of criminal history records and speed accessibility to the data maintained by the criminal justice community.

Electronic Transfer of Criminal History (\$68,835 - FY94) As part of the County Automation Plan, Weber County has automated and integrated the data flow of criminal justice information between their County Jail and County Prosecutor's Office as well as with the Courts and BCI. This grant helped fund the project and provide live scan equipment to the county.

Criminal Justice Information Systems Improvements (\$68,416 - FY94) The Department of Public Safety is upgrading their ability to receive criminal justice information from state and local agencies. This includes improvements to their database, their ability to transmit data to relevant Federal agencies and making connections and training to other state and local agencies.

Live Scan Enhancements (\$25,917 - FY94) BCI used these funds to purchase an upgraded live scan printer to connected with multiple county jail's live scan system. Additionally, store and forward technology was purchased to position Utah for future enhancements to criminal identification technology and procedures.

Information Transmission System (\$15,000 - FY94) The West Jordan City Department of Public Safety has established a system of using mobile computers in patrol cars to update and send criminal justice information directly to the City and State's information management systems. Using Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) they can also access State and Federal criminal justice databases.

State funds have been or will be used on the following projects:

Rewrite of the Computerized Criminal History File (\$200,000) DPS completely rewrote the criminal history file to improve the ability of making updates and adding a suspense file component for records that do not match immediately.

Court's Automation Upgrade (\$3,200,000) The AOC has used extensive resources in updating and rewriting their information system. Many aspects of this new system affect the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File.

Felony Disposition Research (\$42,000) The Utah Sentencing Commission funded the cost of a full-time researcher for DPS to use in matching existing felony arrest records with dispositions.

Electronic Pre-Sentence Investigation Report Project (\$1,527,000) Department of Corrections, with support from the Utah Sentencing Commission is developing an offender obligation system, part of which is an automated pre-sentence investigation report system for use in sentencing offenders. In preparing this report DOC is able to find many dispositions that are not recorded in the criminal history file, and are thus able to send the data to BCI for updating those records.

Fingerprint Technology Enhancements (\$59,000) CCJJ and BCI used these funds to upgrade the AFIS capabilities at BCI.

Explore Technologies for a Dedicated Criminal Justice Switch (\$50,000) The Utah Sentencing Commission purchased a Hewlett Packard system with software that is housed at DPS. It has been used to explore the feasibility of using a dedicated criminal justice switch.

Digital Signature (\$125,000) The Utah Department of Commerce, the AOC and CCJJ are developing the first Digital Signature law of its kind in the country and will be funding the implementation costs. This law will assist in the electronic filing of court documents and therefore, the electronic flow of data to the Criminal History Repository.

Data Quality Audits (\$50,000) CCJJ contracted and paid for the State Auditor to perform audits of the Criminal History File for 1991 through 1994. In 1995, CCJJ, the AOC and BCI conducted an audit and in 1996 CCJJ will hire a programmer intern with NCHIP funds to assist in gathering and analyzing of audit information as we continue to ensure that annual audits are completed.

Work continues on improving the quality and completeness of the criminal history file. Members of the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Task Force determined that through real improvements in the collection methodology, Utah could achieve high sustainable reporting rates for dispositions. This effort has concentrated on new software development and in better education of criminal justice personnel. As a result Utah has seen an improvement in the reporting of dispositions, and the accuracy of arrest data.

Outlined below are program activities accomplished between January 1, 1992 - June 30, 1996:

- We have successfully changed the flow of OTN forms in all 29 counties to include prosecutors in the criminal history reporting process.
- The Department of Public Safety, Division of Management Information Services and the Bureau of Criminal Identification have rewritten the Criminal History File software incorporating suspense file attributes that facilitate making corrections and updates to information before it is written to the file.
- The Salt Lake County Jail and the Salt Lake County Prosecutor's Office share a common index to aid in the transferal of Offense Tracking Numbers from the jail to the prosecutor's office.
- Six regional training sessions were conducted by the Utah Prosecution Council to train prosecutors and their staff in their responsibilities in reporting declinations and providing OTN to the courts.
- All 29 county jail sites have been trained in proper fingerprint techniques and in the proper handling of the 10-print OTN cards.
- The Salt Lake County Jail has installed a live-scan fingerprint device to provide better quality fingerprints to the repository and speed the identification of suspects.
- The Bureau of Criminal Identification has "on-line" access to Courts, Corrections, and the Salt Lake County Jail to improve the ability to research missing dispositions.
- Courts has developed a prototype Offense Table to aid in the systematic identification and classification of criminal offenses within the state.
- Courts has improved the ability of the old automated system to track Offense Tracking Numbers in Salt Lake, Weber and Utah Counties.
- Salt Lake County electronically reports declinations to the repository.

- Courts have published standards for electronically filing documents from the county prosecutor's offices to the courts.
- Courts has successfully updated their technology to support a new case management system.
- An extract of disposition from the Department of Correction's database was created and used to update missing data within the repository.
- The Department of Public Safety has hired three full-time researchers and have successfully researched and matched thousands of dispositions to arrest data.
- The software development is complete to allow electronic filing from the Salt Lake County Prosecutor's Office to the Courts.
- We developed and presented eleven regional training programs to prosecutors, law enforcement, court clerks and judges on the OTN process.
- A reference manual on the OTN process was developed and distributed at the county training to the participants involved.
- West Valley City Court has implemented a pilot project that provides better OTN data through the prosecution and court process.
- New court clerks receive criminal history training as part of their initial orientation and training program and criminal history performance goals are integrated into the clerks' performance plans.
- Procedures have been established to report Plea in Abeyance and Diversionary Agreements to BCI.
- Coding standards for multiple disposition cases including Pleas in Abeyance, Diversionary Agreements and verdicts under appeal, have been developed by the Courts, Public Safety and CCJJ.
- Courts has developed an audit program within their Information Services Division to identify areas that can be modified to improve the quality of information.
- Department of Public Safety is in full compliance with the instantaneous background check for handgun purchases according to the provisions of the Brady Bill.
- Two new fingerprint printers, one with store and forward capabilities were installed at Department of Public Safety to speed entry of prints into AFIS
- Procedures have been developed to update and report verdicts under appeal to the criminal history file.
- Department of Corrections is in the process of developing a new automated Pre-Sentencing Investigation System.
- Weber and Sevier Counties brought Live-Scan fingerprinting systems on line and began contributing better prints in a more timely manner and positioning themselves to begin electronic arrest reporting.
- Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office began electronic arrest reporting.
- Justice Courts throughout the state have begun to connect to the State's Criminal Justice Databases to extract criminal history, warrants and protective orders, motor vehicle and drivers license information to assist local jurisdictions in sentencing offenders.

- The Office of the Courts in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety developed and implemented a Protective Orders Database that is accessed each time a search for warrant information or handgun background check is initiated.
- West Jordan implemented a pilot project that is being used as a pattern throughout Salt Lake County and with State law enforcement agencies to connect remote PCS to local and state criminal justice databases for both retrieving and updating information.
- Department of Public Safety has started a project of moving criminal justice databases from the State mainframe to a DPS system for improved quality, timeliness and cost of accessing the information.

Although the majority of time and money has been allocated to process improvements, Utah has also utilized some resources to research missing felony dispositions. A close examination of this data has resulted in an improved felony disposition reporting rate for 1989 through 1994, and as an added benefit, has provided insight into new system improvements. The culmination of Utah's efforts have resulted in an increase in felony disposition reporting rates as summarized in the following table dated July 15, 1996:

Year	Felony Disposition Reporting Rate
1994	92.6%
1993	92.6%
1992	93.1%
1991	93.6%
1990	93.1%
1989	91.2%
1988	69.4%
Before 1988	48.5%

Part II. Identification of Needs

According to Utah Code Ann. §63-25-4 (1992) the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice is responsible to ensure the criminal history file is audited for data quality and accuracy. CCJJ contracted with the Utah State Auditor to perform the first data quality audit in 1990. In general the first audit found **less than 50 percent** of the arrests had dispositions.

The second audit was more detailed than the first. The focus of this audit was the criminal history collection *process*. The auditor began by randomly selecting 50 criminal court dispositions. The auditors then traced, or followed the cases back through the criminal history system. An examination of the audit revealed the following characteristics of our current collection process:

- 5 of the 50 cases examined were the result of a criminal summons not arrest.
- Of the 50 felony cases examined **27** had no OTN on the court's automated case tracking system. When the OTN was missing, no matching dispositions were found in the repository, a zero percent disposition reporting rate.
- In 23 cases an OTN was found on the court's system, of those, 20 had matching arrests and dispositions in the repository, an 87 percent disposition reporting rate.
- Of the 50 felony cases examined, 40 cases were reported to the repository, an 80 percent arrest reporting rate.

As a result of this second audit the AOC implemented their own internal audit process, training was conducted statewide on the proper procedures for moving information contained on the fingerprint OTN card through the system, and a data standards committee was formed to develop consensus concerning data issues.

A third audit was performed in 1993 that focused on 160 felony court cases from Salt Lake and Weber Counties that did not have an OTN. Previous audits have revealed that disposition information sent from the AOC to BCI never matches with the corresponding arrest data without the OTN. Therefore, it is critical to know why the OTN is not present in the court cases. The audit indicated the following reasons why the OTN was not present:

- For 40 of the cases (25%), the OTN was on a court document but had not been input into the Court's computer system.
- For 97 of the cases (61%), the individual was either booked into the jail or appeared in Court; however, no forms were found that had the OTN in the Court's files.
- For 3 of the cases (2%), the individual was served a summons and appeared in Court; however, no forms were found that had the OTN in the Court's files.
- For 2 of the cases (1%), the individual surrendered through the Salt Lake County Pre-Trial Services and later appeared in Court; however, no forms were found that had the OTN in the Court's files.
- For 9 of the cases (5%), the individual was in the Utah State Prison when the charges were filed. In these cases, the individual should have been brought to the Salt Lake County Jail to be booked. However, no forms were found that had the OTN in the Court's files.

- For 3 of the cases (2%), a warrant of arrest was issued but the case was discontinued before an individual was arrested. These cases would not require a record on BCI's system.
- For 6 of the cases (4%), a warrant of arrest was issued. The OTN appeared on the Court's system between the time the audit sample was selected and the time the test-work was performed. Those cases were handled properly.

The majority of these findings and their corresponding recommendations deal with procedures that are not followed. The audit was a catalyst for continued training that was conducted statewide with law enforcement, prosecutors and court personnel on specifically the OTN process.

The purpose of the 1995 audit was to determine OTN and Disposition reporting rates. These rates and factors contributing to them were then analyzed to determine trends that affect the accuracy and completeness of the UCCH. Felony case filings from the Second Judicial District (representing 20% of the population of the state) were selected to be reviewed during this audit cycle. The auditors examined all felony cases (276) from January 1994 and January 1995 to see if there was a noticeable change in the OTN reporting rate (percent of cases reported from the AOC to BCI with an OTN). During 1994 CCJJ, BCI and the AOC conducted statewide training on the OTN process. Additionally, cases from the selected group that did contain an OTN were examined to determine the disposition reporting rate (percent of cases from the AOC that contain a disposition on BCI's computer files). This audit found that of the felony court cases reviewed nearly 90% have an OTN, and of the cases with an OTN, 92% have a disposition on record at BCI.

In general, Utah's goals remain to produce a criminal justice information system that is accurate, complete, timely and secure. To accomplish this task, a plan for record improvement has been developed and approved by CCJJ. Part of this plan have been submitted to and approved by BJA under the 5% set-aside program. Included in the plan are the following goals and objectives:

Goals:

- Facilitate the accurate and timely identification of persons who are ineligible to purchase a firearm
- Expand and enhance Utah's participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III) and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System
- Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number
- Improve the level of criminal history record automation, accuracy, completeness and flagging
- Regularly obtain prosecutor declinations
- Speed identification of suspects
- Improve the disposition reporting rate of *old* criminal history data
- Produce a complete criminal justice data dictionary
- Include local law enforcement in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

- Meet the timetables for criminal history record completeness and participation in the FBI's III established for Utah by the U.S. Attorney General

Objectives:

- Research and update missing dispositions
- Increase the quality and timeliness of fingerprint data through the use of education and live-scan technology
- Electronically transmit criminal history arrest information from local law enforcement agencies to the state repository
- Routinely obtain prosecution declinations/use prosecutors to aid in disposition reporting
- Improve the ability to track dispositions, current legal status and custodial history
- Provide direct access to criminal history data by court personnel
- Produce a comprehensive data dictionary to be used for all future criminal justice information system designers
- Complete a comprehensive data quality audit
- Create an integrated system for prosecutor case management.
- Develop the electronic exchange of information between the county booking agencies and the county prosecutor keyed on the OTN.
- Automate the case tracking system within the county prosecutor's office to routinely obtain prosecution declinations and aid in effective disposition reporting.
- Integrate live-scan technologies into the booking process to increase the timeliness and quality of fingerprints.
- Assist at least one law enforcement agency per year in converting to the NIBRS.
- Develop phonetic search capabilities for searching the Utah's Criminal History Repository and Statewide Warrants system.
- Accept responsibility for all III reportable arrest information from the FBI.

Part III. NCHIP Effort

Utah's efforts to implement the goals and objectives previously listed will include many different components. Those agencies involved in developing Utah's Criminal History Record Improvement Plan were consulted in the development of these activities that are proposed for funding under NCHIP. These agencies include the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Corrections, the Administrative Office of the Courts and CCJJ (including the Utah Sentencing Commission and the Statistical Analysis Center). Following are descriptions of activities, *in order of priority*, that will assist us in our efforts to improve Utah's criminal history records. For each activity listed there are corresponding goals and objectives, the cost and agency responsible for implementing the activity, problem descriptions, implementation plans and an associated time line (these time lines assume that grant money will be available January 1, 1997). Additionally, the **Budget Narrative** portion of the application is included under Part III as most of the justification for each activity's costs are included in the implementation plan.

ACTIVITY 1

GOALS: Improve the level of criminal history record automation, accuracy, completeness and flagging

Improve the disposition reporting rate of *old* criminal history data

OBJECTIVES: Research and update missing dispositions

Improve the ability to track dispositions, current legal status and custodial history

Electronically transmit criminal history arrest information from local law enforcement agencies to the state repository

COST: \$100,000 - Department of Corrections

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION:

A goal of the NCHIP is to enhance the quality, completeness and accessibility of the nation's criminal history record systems. The Utah Department of Corrections has an important role to play in improving the quality, accuracy, and completeness of Utah's criminal history repository.

A major focus of Utah's criminal history improvement efforts has been obtaining dispositions for felony arrests. Utah has been successful in obtaining disposition information when these arrests are for new crimes. However, dispositions have often been missing from the repository for felony arrests resulting from technical violations of parole. The Department of Corrections is the agency which makes arrests for parole violations and should be the source of disposition information on this type of arrest.

The Utah Department of Corrections has an old, out-dated offender tracking data base which cannot provide automated disposition information to the criminal history repository. Corrections is currently in the process of updating and rewriting the entire data base. As part of this on-going and long-term project, Corrections proposes automating the collection of disposition information on parole violation arrests and transferring these data in an electronic form to Utah's criminal history repository. In addition, this project will attempt to provide dispositions for a number of old felony arrests for parole violations which are now missing disposition information.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Corrections is currently contracting with a data base development consulting firm, INFORMIX, to develop its new data base. The implementation plan for this project would involve increasing Corrections contract with INFORMIX to automate the collection and transfer of parole violation arrest disposition data. The following pieces of information would be collected and transferred to the Utah criminal history repository:

1. Date of arrest
2. Arresting agency
3. Charge
4. Disposition
5. Date of disposition

Consultants would be used to design and program the data base to store this information. They would also design data collection screens to be used by Corrections' parole staff. Finally, they would design a system to transfer this information to the Utah Department of Public Safety for entering in the Utah criminal history repository.

Finally, this project would use information existing in Corrections current data base to update old felony arrests which are missing dispositions because they were parole violations. Corrections staff and the consultants would work together to transfer data from the old data base to the new one and then to the criminal history repository.

BUDGET NARRATIVE:

The budget for this project will provide funding to expand Corrections' contract with the INFORMIX consultants to provide design and programming services. It would also include funding for data processing time for data transfer efforts.

Design consultant	100 Hours @ \$115 per hour	\$11,500
Programming consultant	800 Hours @ \$91 per hour	\$72,800
Data processing costs		\$15,700

	Total	\$100,000

Allowable costs:

- Database enhancements
- Improved disposition capture
- Flagging of records
- Missing dispositions backlog reduction

TIME LINE:

Contract with INFORMIX will be modified by January 31, 1997, and work completed by December 31, 1997.

ACTIVITY 2

GOAL: Improve the level of criminal history record automation, accuracy, completeness and flagging

Improve the disposition reporting rate of *old* criminal history data

OBJECTIVE: Research and update missing dispositions

Improve the ability to track dispositions, current legal status and custodial history

COST: \$100,000 - Administrative Office of the Courts

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION:

The existing system of reporting court dispositions on criminal matters requires the monthly extraction of information from systems distributed throughout the state. This “snapshot” of the system is transferred to the Department of Public Safety for application to the state criminal history repository. Each month a new “snapshot” is prepared and transferred. The weakness in this process is that if the application of the data at the Department of Public Safety is not successful, the research to clear these records requires accessing individual distributed court locations and looking up cases in the live court application. This process is difficult for the Department of Public Safety and requires that the court application be available with sufficient processing capacity to facilitate this research. Because of the distributed nature of the records there is little ability to build logic and processing between the records which failed to update and the court system. Automated processes which can routinely check old records for new information which will clear these records in “suspense” are not practical.

Since 1990, the Administrative Office of Courts has focused attention on the problems of data quality in criminal dispositions. Grant money was used to add OTN tracking capabilities to the newest automated case management system and to the electronic filing project in excess of \$100,000. In addition, the AOC has created an entire division with primary responsibility for data quality. This division monitors and reports disposition reporting success directly to the management team at each court.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Create extended capacity in the existing data warehouse from which the routine criminal history updates can be produced. In addition, research capability will be available to the Department of Public Safety to look up new information which arrives in the warehouse daily from all automated district courts. The effort will also examine the ability to implement “triggers” which can automatically notify and re-send information which might change the suspense status of records.

To provide this capability, the existing data warehouse will be enhanced in three steps. Only step 2 below will be funded through the grant.

1. Extend existing extraction software to include criminal cases Q4-1996.
2. Expand the capacity of the current data warehouse Q1-1997.
3. Modification of the existing criminal history “pull” program Q2-1997.

BUDGET NARRATIVE:

The AOC will increase CPU and disk capacity on the existing warehouse computer through equipment purchases.

HP9000/K400 with 6 CPU initially	\$85,000
Additional 20 GB disk capacity	\$15,000

Total	\$100,000

Allowable costs:

- Database enhancements
- Improved disposition capture
- Record automation
- Equipment upgrades

TIME LINE:

Data structure design and preparation will begin October 1996, equipment will be purchased in February 1997 and installation, testing and production will be complete by September 1997.

ACTIVITY 3

GOAL: Facilitate the accurate and timely identification of persons who are ineligible to purchase a firearm

Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number

Improve the level of criminal history record automation, accuracy, completeness and flagging

Speed identification of suspects

OBJECTIVES: Electronically transmit criminal history arrest information from local law enforcement agencies to the state repository

Improve the ability to track dispositions, current legal status and custodial history

COST: \$75,000 - Department of Public Safety

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION:

A major effort is underway to match dispositions to the arrest information and great progress has been made. DPS has involved the law enforcement agencies, the prosecutors and the courts during this process. One key to matching dispositions to arrest data is to have the offense tracking number and other critical demographic information from the arrest fingerprint card, flow through the system and be available at the time the disposition is received and posted at DPS/BCI. Utah has improved from 32% of the dispositions having the offense tracking number to over 82%. Efforts are continuing to make improvements to this process. More and more is being done to have the arrest information move electronically from the arresting agency to the prosecutor, to the courts and then finally to the criminal history repository at BCI.

Another key to successful matching is to ensure the arrest information in the criminal history repository is accurate. The best way to ensure accuracy is to eliminate multiple data entry of the same information while providing sufficient quality control. Utah is completing an effort to allow and encourage law enforcement agencies to submit arrest information to the central repository electronically. This minimizes errors, allows resources to be freed up from data entry and applied to quality assurance.

Many large agencies are implementing or are planning to implement livescan/cardscan technologies. It is now critical for DPS to not only accept electronic fingerprint information for the AFIS system but also to then separate off the demographic information for automated submission to the criminal history system. Capturing the demographic information right from the electronic fingerprint card without manual re-entry of the data will ensure the information in the criminal history system matches the information on the card that moves from law enforcement to prosecutors and courts. It then narrows the window for error to the initial data entry at the arresting agency. DPS will therefore be able to spend less time in data entry and more time in quality assurance activities. This will assist in keeping the data accurate and thus increasing the matching rate of dispositions to arrests.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Aside from the State's record improvement efforts, Utah has formed a Fingerprint Planning Focus Group to study the latest advancements in fingerprint technology and to update the State Fingerprint Plan. This group will address the complete fingerprint area including local law enforcement, the state, the Western Identification Network and how these work with the federal IAFIS project. The results of the groups efforts will help us develop one solution that will allow us to capture the required arrest information from the electronic fingerprint cards. We will set standards and specifications so that we can ensure compatibility. Where possible we will certify equipment and we will look at a Statewide RFP for purchase of equipment so that it will be easy for agencies to move in a consistent direction.

As part of Utah's record improvement efforts and with direction gained from the Focus Group, DPS will contract with a consultant to assist with the specific task of extracting the arrest information from the electronic fingerprint card. DPS will contract with programmers to assist the MIS staff in doing the necessary programing to capture the electronic fingerprint information, extract the demographic arrest information, edit the arrest information, allow for quality control review and then post the arrest information to the central repository. DPS will need to purchase specialized hardware and software and receive additional training in order to accomplish these tasks.

BUDGET NARRATIVE:

Based upon the design consultants study and recommendations, DPS will need to purchase store and forward hardware with communication software and data extraction and editing software. Contract and in-house programming will be used to establish the processes necessary for receiving electronic arrest data from electronic fingerprint cards. It is anticipated that specialized training will be required to enable DPS to do the required programming and maintaining of the system. Also, site visits will likely be required to learn from other states that are more experienced in the area of electronic submission of arrest data.

Design consultant	125 Hours @ \$80 per hour	\$10,000
Programming Consultant	500 Hours @ \$50 per hour	\$25,000
Store and Forward Hardware and Software		\$30,000
Travel and Training		\$10,000

	Total	\$75,000

Allowable costs:

- Database enhancements
- Record Automation
- Equipment upgrades
- Training, participation in seminars and meetings

TIME LINE:

A design consultant will begin the process of assisting DPS by February of 1997. The equipment will be purchased by May 1997 and training and programming will then begin. The development will be completed and processes in place by December 31, 1997 for receiving electronic arrest data from electronic fingerprint cards.

ACTIVITY 4

GOAL: Facilitate the accurate and timely identification of persons who are ineligible to purchase a firearm

Improve the level of criminal history record automation, accuracy, completeness and flagging

Improve the disposition reporting rate of *old* criminal history data

OBJECTIVES: Research and update missing dispositions

COST: \$63,000 - Department of Public Safety

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION:

The Utah Department of Public Safety has made significant progress in the disposition report rate of those crime categories defined as felonies and other selected crime categories. These measurable results have proven the effectiveness of research efforts. The State of Utah wishes to make further progress by continuing with the concept in the original NCHIP plan to fund research efforts beyond

the first year of the project.

Most of the focus in the Criminal History Improvement Plan for the State of Utah has been on felony dispositions and other selected crimes such as domestic violence and child abuse. Although continuation of research into these crime categories is important, other additional considerations are also important. For example, the majority of criminal offenders in the Utah Computerized Criminal History file have an alcohol or drug abuse related charges. The Handgun Violence Protection Act precludes an individual who is an unlawful user or who is addicted to any controlled substance from purchasing a handgun. Without dispositions in the drug specific crime categories, it is very difficult to make a decision for approval or denial of a handgun purchase. In addition, a significant amount of state and federal legislation is being passed regarding conviction information on domestic violence and child abuse cases. It is very important to continue the effort in identifying the disposition information relating to these important crime categories.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Continue funding researchers for the following categories:

- a) felony disposition reporting;
- b) child abuse, domestic violence abuse and crimes against women disposition reporting;
- c) drug related disposition reporting;
- d) flagging all felony arrests;
- e) targeting the years of 1995 and 1996 for over a 90% disposition reporting rate.

The researchers will continue to work closely with the staff in the records section of the Bureau of Criminal Identification to ensure all felony arrests are flagged while awaiting a felony disposition. Also, additional emphasis will be placed on specifically identifying, from the arrest fingerprint card, those offenses which are specific to child abuse, domestic violence and drug related charges and any other similar offense which may be associated with these crime categories. Existing equipment will be used for research.

BUDGET NARRATIVE:

This grant requests that approximately 3.5 FTEs be paid for under this grant. Specifically, 7000 hours of research time at an average cost of \$9/hour will be funded. These employees are considered time limited and exempt from benefits.

Researchers	7,000 hrs @ \$9 per hour	\$63,000

	Total	\$63,000

Allowable costs:

- Missing disposition backlog reduction
- Reducing costs of background checks

TIME LINE:

It is anticipated that current funding for researchers will end by January 1997. The normal process of attrition will bring the number of FTEs conducting research to the level proposed under this grant. Therefore, this funding will allow DPS to continue research at the approximate 3.5 FTE level from January through December 1997.

Part IV. Relationship to Byrne 5% Set Aside

The goals and objectives listed in Part II - Identification of Need were determined to be the desired results of any efforts made toward improving Utah's criminal history information system, regardless of funding sources. Following are summaries of activities that will take place utilizing 1996 Byrne 5% set aside funds and state funds. The expenditure of 1996 Byrne funds was outlined in a plan submitted to BJA in conjunction with the 1996 Byrne formula grant application. These activities in conjunction with those proposed in Part III under the NCHIP grant will combine to achieve many of the common goals and objectives of Utah's Criminal History Record Improvement Plan.

GOAL: Speed identification of suspects.

OBJECTIVE: Increase the quality and timeliness of fingerprint data through the use of education and technology.

COST: \$3,000 - Department of Public Safety

DESCRIPTION

Since the late 1980s the Department of Public Safety has been engaged in the development of the Western Area Identification Network. This cooperative project has enabled Utah along with California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Nevada to purchase an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). With the use of this technology, Utah has greatly improved its ability to identify and track criminals.

The first characteristic of a useful AFIS system is the ability of Law Enforcement to use this technology to identify suspects or solve crime. These identifications rest with the quality of the prints. Only when the prints are of high quality can we expect latent searches to yield suspects and the 10-print searches to provide real identification information.

The second characteristic of a useful AFIS system is the speed with which the identifications can be made. Early identification aids laws enforcement, stops early release of identified felons, and provides critical information to the enforcement agencies as suspects pass through the criminal justice system.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Continue fingerprint education to provide local law enforcement agencies with the training required to accurately complete the 10-print cards and the importance of timely submission of these cards to the repository. Training will also be available on fingerprinting techniques to increase the quality of the fingerprint database.

GOAL: Speed identification of suspects.

OBJECTIVE: Increase the quality and timeliness of fingerprint data through the use of education and technology.

COST: \$100,000 - Department of Public Safety

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Public Safety in the State of Utah is continuing to be an active participant in the Western Identification Network (WIN). The ability to track and identify criminals who cross state lines has proven to be an extremely effective tool for solving crime. Over 40% of the hits made on the WIN Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) are made on individuals who are in the database from different states. WIN continues to be the prototype for the national FBI Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), with many of the ideas and concepts being built upon the successes of WIN.

The current technology used by Utah will not provide an interface between the live scan units at the booking facilities and WIN. Additionally, the Fingerprint Input Monitors (FIM) currently in use at BCI are becoming obsolete. New technology is now available which increases the speed and accuracy of identification of criminal offenders. The Engineering WorkStation (EWS) will process in one hour up to 22 ten-print (fingerprint card) inquiries or up to six latent fingerprints taken from crime scenes. Local booking facilities will have the capability to send fingerprints to the state central repository for a faster turnaround time for identification of the offender. Not only is this new technology more than twice as fast as the existing FIMs but it also allows for a future interface with a live scan unit used to book criminal offenders at incarceration facilities. Fingerprints registered to the WIN database will ultimately interface with FBI IAFIS for a national search.

The ability to quickly identify a criminal offender at the booking facility assists the law enforcement agency in determining if the offenders are using an alias/false identification. Timely identification helps to determine if the individual is wanted on a state or national level. Many criminal offenders are released from detention facilities, and only then does the law enforcement agency find out that the offender was not identified properly, or is wanted for a serious offense in another jurisdiction. Law enforcement, prosecution, the judiciary and corrections all benefit from properly identifying a criminal offender at the time of arrest and booking.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Upgrade the current FIMs with a state-of-the-art EWS. With attached components, the EWS will produce the same through put that three FIM's currently do. This upgrade in technology will position Utah for an eventual direct interface with a live scan booking unit at the Department of Public Safety.

GOAL: Regularly obtain prosecutor declinations.

OBJECTIVE: Routinely obtain prosecution declinations/use prosecutors to aid in disposition reporting.

COST: \$3,000 - Utah Prosecution Council

DESCRIPTION

In Utah, the prosecutions system has been one of locally elected county officials. Not surprisingly this has meant that the policy and procedures vary considerably between each county. Implementation of a standardized method of information collection and dissemination is extremely difficult in this situation. Often the requirements of the state agencies have been perceived by the counties as unnecessary. In addition, the Bureau of Criminal Identification has lacked sufficient resources to evaluate and include these officials in the criminal history process.

Courts in Utah are also diverse. In Salt Lake County alone there are many circuit and justice court judges. This has made the current process of sending the Offense Tracking Forms and the Offense Tracking Number (OTN) directly from jails to the correct court nearly impossible. Loss of the OTN Form makes the eventual match of the arrest and disposition a overwhelming task.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Increase the role of prosecution in the criminal history process by changing the flow of criminal history forms. With a new system, the booking agencies will send the OTN forms from the jail to each county prosecutor. When prosecution receives this form it will: 1) Attach the OTN form directly to the information and forward it to the appropriate court with the arrest charges; or 2) the prosecutor will send the BCI a copy of the form with new charges and then forwards a copy of the amended form with the attached "information" to court; or 3) use the form to send BCI a declination. This procedure must be modified at the county level to meet local prosecutors needs and can only be accomplished through a statewide education program to help prosecution understand their new responsibilities.

GOAL: Include state and local law enforcement in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

OBJECTIVE: Assist at least one law enforcement agency per year in converting to the NIBRS.

COST: \$15,000 - State and local law enforcement

DESCRIPTION

Although summary data on criminal events will provide the necessary information for uniform crime reporting purposes, it does not capture and make available much of the valuable incident based information that is generated. The FBI has adopted NIBRS as the standard and is encouraging state and local law enforcement to do the same. A previous grant from the Department of Justice has assisted 56 Utah agencies to receive the software and training to utilize NIBRS. Currently 23 agencies are submitting data, however, the largest agencies within the state have yet to begin reporting in this new format.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

A Request For Proposal will be made to allow vendors the opportunity to contract with UCCJJ to develop software and training for law enforcement agencies that want to convert to NIBRS. A competitive criteria will be used to select the vendor who can produce the least expensive cost per arrest data.

GOAL: Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number.

OBJECTIVE: Improve the ability to track dispositions, current legal status and custodial history.

COST: State funds - Department of Corrections

DESCRIPTION

The Department of Corrections has operational responsibility for pre-sentencing investigation reports, probation and parole history, as well as current legal status. With these responsibilities, they should be both major users and contributors to the criminal history database. The following is a description of their contributions and uses of the data.

Pre-sentencing Investigation Reports (PSI):

The Department of Corrections provides the court with historical data on convicted felons prior to sentencing. This data includes prior convictions and past conduct on probation or parole. Currently, incomplete criminal history data prohibits widespread use of this database to complete the pre-sentencing reports. If custodial data and disposition known to Corrections could be shared with repository and Correction's database effectively, the pre-sentencing investigation process could be used to correct the omissions in the criminal history file, and reduce the time commitment necessary to produce these reports. Over time, this "checking" of the repository could increase the number of reported dispositions and the availability of custodial information on the criminal history database.

Probation and Parole Supervision Reports:

Through these reports, Corrections could provide the repository with the current legal status (prison, street address, special program etc.) and contribute data on probation and parole experience. However, Correction's database system is 12 years old. It cannot support the level of system interaction that is required to receive and supply the rest of the criminal justice system.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Correction's new database system must have the following characteristics:

- . PSI's and other reports that are generated on the new Correction's computer system should be transferred directly to court system. These reports will be filled out by agents on the computer. By transferring the report to the court, via the computer, the courts will receive information in a more timely manner.
- . Receives referrals from the Court database. These will be electronic referrals which will

speed up the referral process. In addition, the system could search for relevant forms and information and begin gathering necessary referral information for processing.

- . Receives rap sheets from criminal history file (BCI).
- . Receives Court disposition information. This will generate the next level of offender management forms, etc.
- . The new system should access the Statewide Warrant System and allow for the entry of Board of Pardons to enter warrants and other warrant-type information.
- . Allow for the transfer of files electronically throughout the state, eliminating the problems with slow file transfers or missing files.

GOAL: Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number.

OBJECTIVE: Provide direct access to criminal history data by court personnel.

COST: State funds - Administrative Office of the Courts, Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

DESCRIPTION

The current court system does not provide access to the criminal history file for judges or court clerks. Often the data is transferred from BCI and loaded into the criminal history file before problems with data quality are found. Lack of interaction between the court system and the criminal history file produces omissions and errors in both files.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Integrate the existing criminal history file with the new court system. This can be accomplished through the purchase of a communications gateway from courts new system to the state mainframe computer which houses the Criminal History File.

GOAL: Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number.

OBJECTIVE: Complete a comprehensive data quality audit.

COST: State funds, NCHIP - Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

The completed audits have been valuable to the operation of the criminal history upgrade *process*. Through the use of these audits, problems have been defined, and improvements have been made to the Criminal History File.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

The audit for 1995 contained a sample size significantly larger than previous audits, 276 cases compared to 50 cases. With the audit completed by CCJJ we are now able to contract out the 1996

audit and provide the expert guidance necessary for a large scale audit by an outside auditing firm.

GOAL: Produce a complete criminal justice data dictionary.

OBJECTIVE: Produce a comprehensive data dictionary to be used for all future criminal justice information system designers.

COST: State funds - Utah Prosecution Council

DESCRIPTION

Lack of common data standards for identification, offense codes or common procedures for handling forms continues to cause confusion and data losses throughout the criminal justice system. A unified data dictionary with common codes and data structures would aid in data collection and the improve data quality.

Lack of coherent definition is especially pronounced in the court system. The State of Utah does not have a comprehensive list of offenses which courts and prosecutors can use. This inhibits the electronic filing of reports. More importantly, the quality of data in the Criminal History File is compromised by redundant and misleading coding.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

To maintain and improve the Offense Table along the lines of the forgoing objectives, the following activities need to be accomplished:

Substantive revision of the current bail schedule: Updating, evaluating and editing, when necessary, all items in the current bail schedule to assure that they are legally sound.

- Defining all items clearly: each item should be fully and clearly defined, listing all its elements in the statutory language where possible. Some thought should also be given to what scope the Offense Table should have, and then the Offense Table should be reviewed to assure that it covers the needed scope.
- Use *Folio Previews* to provide text search and retrieval to the new court system. Use new graphical user interface tools for the new Offense Table. The Offense Table could then be incorporated into the existing Utah Law on Disc, and hypertext links could be installed between the Offense Table and the textual resources of Utah Law on Disc.

GOAL: Improve the disposition reporting rate *old* Criminal History data

OBJECTIVE: Continue to research and update missing dispositions.

COST: State funds - Department of Public Safety

DESCRIPTION

The success of the 1995 research efforts have increase the disposition reporting rate of 1989 through 1994 felonies to over 90 percent. Additional resources are being allocated to this function, as well

as for other non-felony categories of offenses.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Continue to utilize additional contract workers to research missing felony dispositions for the years 1989-1996 as well as for cases involving child abuse, domestic violence, crimes against women and probable felonies.

COUNTY AUTOMATION PLAN

The electronic county model maximizes the electronic transfer of information both within and between organizations, as data follows the defendant through the criminal justice system. This model is planned for metropolitan Utah which consists of Utah, Salt Lake, Davis and Weber Counties and includes over 78 percent of Utah's population. In some agencies, implementation of this plan requires an entire systems re-write. In others, only the "interface" piece is missing to complete the transfer between agencies.

GOAL: Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number.

OBJECTIVE: The electronic exchange of information between the county booking agencies and the county prosecutor keyed on the offense tracking number.

COST: \$80,000 - Utah County

DESCRIPTION

The inability to electronically transfer data or share information between the sheriff offices and the county attorneys often means that prosecutors must re-enter data. This can lead to missing declinations, and poor data quality. Most of the identification and arrest information collected by the county sheriff is needed by the county attorney. By supporting the development of data systems that allow data to be transferred from the sheriff's office directly to the prosecutor we encourage the accurate reporting of data, decrease the likelihood of missing declinations, and increase the likelihood that the Offense Tracking Number will be available to court personnel at the time of filing.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Encourage counties to develop automated systems that transfer or share data between the county prosecutor and the county sheriff.

GOAL: Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number

OBJECTIVE: Electronically transmit criminal history arrest information from local law

enforcement agencies to the state repository.

DESCRIPTION

Each county in Metropolitan Utah has an automated data entry system used by the booking officials. Their procedures include the entry of the original arrest information into their booking system and the production of the traditional 10 print cards. After adding inked fingerprints, these cards are sent for positive identification and re-entry to the state repository. Duplicate entry of arrest data by the Bureau of Criminal Identification and the local agencies introduces delays and produces errors. Metropolitan Utah produces over 70 percent of the felony arrests in the State of Utah. The ability to electronically transmit this arrest data which includes NAME, OFFENSE, TRACKING NUMBER, OFFENSE CODES AND DATE OF BIRTH to the repository will; decrease the delay in reporting this information; decrease the reliance on original data entry by the Bureau of Criminal Identification; and will promote increases in data quality by increasing verification and decreasing data entry.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Create a procedure to electronically send booking information to the state repository. This data would enter a temporary file. After an electronic name search, verification of identification, and visual match with the locally produced fingerprint card, county data would update the state repository.

- STEP 1: Enter in to a joint agreement with a county as a pilot project to send electronically encoded arrest data to the repository.
- STEP 2: The test county would create an application to export data from the jail system to the state repository.
- STEP 3: The repository would create an application to pickup this information and electronically display/ match county arrest data with repository data for update.

GOAL: Regularly obtain prosecutors declinations.

OBJECTIVE: Automate the case tracking system within the county prosecutor's office to routinely obtain prosecution declinations and aid in effective disposition reporting

DESCRIPTION

Criminal history data is often lost early in the process because booking officials send the Offense Tracking Form to the wrong court. In addition, the criminal history processes lack reliable data because prosecutors cannot change or add charges to those on the Offense Tracking Form. Prosecution in Utah is mainly a county function. This has hampered attempts to incorporate prosecution in the criminal history process and create uniform procedures. This objective is aimed at decreasing system fragmentation and improving our ability to capture declinations. In Utah, the prosecutions system has been one of locally elected county officials. Not surprisingly this has meant that the policy and procedures vary considerably between each county. Implementation of a standardized method of information collection and dissemination is extremely difficult in this situation. Often the requirements of the state agencies have been perceived by the counties as unnecessary. In addition, the Bureau of Criminal Identification has lacked sufficient resources to

evaluate and include these officials in the criminal history process. Courts in Utah are also diverse, in Salt Lake County alone there are many Circuit and Justice Court Judges. This has made our current process of sending the Offense Tracking Forms (OTN) directly from jails to the

correct court nearly impossible. Loss of the OTN form makes the eventual match of the arrest and disposition a overwhelming manual task.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

We will enhance the role of prosecution in the criminal history process by automating their case management system. With a new system, the booking agencies will send the arrest data (OTN forms) directly from the jail to each county prosecutor. When the prosecutor receives the data electronically it will ensure that every arrest is reported properly and will ensure that the OTN number will be available to the court at the time of filing, or the prosecutor can transmit declinations directly to the repository.

GOAL: Speed identification of suspects.

OBJECTIVE: Integrate live-scan technologies into the booking process to increase the timeliness and quality of fingerprints.

DESCRIPTION

Since the late-eighties the Department of Public Safety has been engaged in the development of the Western Area Identification Network. This nine state cooperative project has enable Utah along with California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Nevada to purchase an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The primary aim the AFIS is to identify suspects or solve crime. These identifications rest with the quality of the prints. Only when the prints are of high quality can the latent searches yield suspects and the 10-print searches provide real identification information. Secondly, the AFIS can be used to speed the identification process. Early identification aids laws enforcement, stops early release of identified felons, and provides critical information to the enforcement agencies as suspects pass through the criminal justice system.

Currently, fingerprint verified identification of the arrested can require three weeks to be completed by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification. The LIVE-SCAN project would provide local law enforcement agencies with the capability of using new technology during the fingerprinting and identification process. It will also greatly enhance the quality of fingerprints in the AFIS, and speed the identification of suspects. The following problems have been identified with the current manual fingerprinting and booking process:

The traditional inked and rolled printing process is very slow. Each suspect's fingerprints are rolled three times. One card is generated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the second card is provided to the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Identification (BCI) and the third card is for the booking agency. In Salt Lake County, for example, it takes approximately 15 minutes to roll one set of fingerprints. Usually the quality of the fingerprints decreases as each print is taken. The first and best card is usually retained by the booking agency. The second card is sent

to BCI and used for identification and input into AFIS. The last and poorest quality card is sent to the Federal Bureau of Identification. Hence cards are often returned to the booking agencies because of poor fingerprint quality and our identification databases are populated by second or third quality prints. While live-scan technology increases the speed of the identification it does not provide the technology do the identification. Early, positive identification of those arrested decreases the chances of releasing dangerous suspects and greatly increases the likelihood of capturing declinations or dispositions.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Provide counties the technology to integrate live-scan technology into their current booking system. *Electronically transmit the fingerprint cards to the Bureau of Criminal Identification.* Provide counties with and EWS terminal to complete the fingerprint identification process within the county. This would allow prosecutors and courts to use the identification/ finger print data and speed the entry of this arrest data into the repository.